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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session. House: General debate on the Underwood wool bill closed. Mr. Payne making a final attack on the measure.

FOREIGN.—King George and Queen Mary returned to London yesterday and will remain until after the coronation. Spanish transatlantic liners due to leave European ports yesterday got away mostly on schedule time. Stewards of the St. Paul gave notification of their intention to quit; the St. Paul is due to sail next Wednesday. Forty thousand women formed a procession in London and marched along the coronation route in a suffragist demonstration, holding a mass meeting afterward in Albert Hall in the evening. A coral-like formation was found to have grown on many parts of the interior of the vessel.

DOMESTIC.—Opening of bids at the Treasury Department in Washington showed that \$50,000,000 issue of Panama Canal 3 per cent bonds had been at least three times oversubscribed, at prices which officials regard as showing that the credit of the United States is the highest in the world. A party of Chicago businessmen left for Chicago in a special train; an attempt was made to break all records for speed of a passenger train between Boston and Chicago.

CITY.—Stocks were dull, with small price changes. It was definitely determined that the proposed new subway would be accepted by the Board of Estimate, with the change that the terms offered to the Interborough should provide that an exchange of leases be made now rather than at the end of the ten-year period. The Excise Department made two raids in Harlem's "Little Italy" and seized large quantities of liquor. It was announced that ex-Judge Gary would sail on Wednesday to attend the international conference of steel manufacturers at Brussels. The Police Department detailed one hundred men to look out for car rowdies in the city. Her- who successfully used the mails to defraud for several years, was arrested. Two hundred and fifty thousand persons, including 75,000 children, took part in the first celebration of Bronx Day. The bank statement showed an unusual increase, owing to the inclusion of the fifteen trust companies recently admitted to the clearing house.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Local showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 51.

SHORT-SIGHTED.

Mr. McCumber's speech in the Senate last Wednesday in opposition to the Canadian reciprocity bill was perhaps as strong a presentation as could be made of the case against that measure from the point of view of its supposed injurious effect on the wheat growers of the border states of the Far Northwest. Mr. McCumber undoubtedly succeeded in proving that local market prices for wheat are at present higher on the American side of the line than they are on the Canadian side, but he failed to show that the removal of the tariff duty, which in many cases is about twice as great as the difference in prices, will permanently depress quotations here to the present Canadian level. That was the general assumption made throughout his speech. Yet he admitted that the farmers of Western Canada support the agreement in the hope of getting the higher wheat prices of the American market, and he quoted with approval these remarks by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Canadian Parliament on March 7 last:

I stated a moment ago that the agreement made simply to get better prices for the products of the Canadian farmer. This is a proposition so obvious that I am surprised that it should have received the treatment it has received on the part of our friends on the outside.

If the Canadian farmer is to profit by getting a higher price for his product, sold on this side of the line, how is the American farmer to suffer by being obliged to sell at the present Canadian price? It is obvious that with the tariff removed there will be only one ruling price on both sides of the boundary, and there is every reason to expect that after a few months of readjustment the new level established will not differ materially from the present American level.

Mr. McCumber admitted that the wage scale is the same on both sides of the border and said that the Canadian farmer had at present the distinct advantage in production of cheaper land. For that reason he can afford to sell his wheat at the lower Canadian price. But it is clear that if he receives the benefit of free entry into the nearby American market and a higher price a bushel there, the value of land in Canada will soon increase and the single present advantage of the Canadian farmer will disappear. As the North Dakota Senator himself said: "It stands to reason that as soon as the duty is removed this difference [in cost of production] will grow less."

In predicting permanent disaster to the Northwest as a result of opening up

new agricultural territory in Western Canada Mr. McCumber flies in the face of all American experience. In this country one great section of virgin territory has been opened to settlement after another without impoverishing the sections previously opened. Has the settlement of the states west of the Mississippi River ruined agriculture in the states between that river and the Alleghenies? Not at all. On the contrary, farm lands east of the Mississippi have increased in value and now bring far higher prices than they did when there was no trans-Mississippi competition. The Northwestern states stand in the same relation to Western Canada as the Middle West once stood to them. They need a region serving them as a feeder, with which they can trade and to which they can send their manufactures, when they begin to manufacture. They can become more prosperous by diversifying their industry than by remaining agricultural states pure and simple, and the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill would open to them more completely a rich territory now closed by the barrier of a political boundary. In the long run they will profit more than any other section of the Union from freer interchanges with Canada.

THE CONEY ISLAND OPPORTUNITY.

It is made known that at least four of the borough presidents are in favor of increasing the city's park space at the seashore whenever opportunity arises. That is a most welcome assurance, for it logically means that they are in favor of adopting The Tribune's suggestion of the prompt acquisition of that part of Coney Island which was recently burned over.

For there can be no question as to the presence of a unique opportunity. It is solely because the opportunity has been presented that the matter of seaside park extension has been brought up at all. Before the fire there was no thought of acquiring a property which was covered with buildings for which a high price would have had to be paid and which would have had to be demolished. The opportunity arose with the fire which swept the buildings away and left nothing but the bare land to be acquired.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen dealing with the subject is commendably framed. It requests the Board of Estimate to take the necessary steps for acquiring the land. There is no suggestion of considering the desirability of such acquisition. That goes without saying. Of course, the title to the land must be assured, and the question of acquisition by direct purchase or through condemnation proceedings should be carefully considered. But those processes are a logical part of the "necessary steps" to which the resolution refers.

No mistake will be made in taking prompt advantage of the opportunity now presented; on the contrary, through the acquisition of that area for a seaside park a benefit of great value will be conferred upon this city for all time.

THE STATE OF THE MAINE.

The condition in which the bulk of the Maine has been found is precisely what might have been expected. For more than thirteen years the wreck has lain at the bottom of a harbor which is the recipient of a great deal of filth and which is practically devoid of tides or other currents which would wash away the sediment which inevitably settles upon such objects. Therefore it has become filled in every accessible cavity, and deeply coated over, with a particularly dense and adhesive deposit, the removal of which is, of course, necessary and will entail much work.

The removal of it will be watched carefully, no doubt, for the sake of any human remains or other objects of value which it may contain.

That the steel structure has been greatly corroded and weakened, so that it is doubtful if it is strong enough to bear being raised and floated, is not in the least surprising, and we are not sure that it is much to be regretted, save as it may entail more work in properly disposing of the bulk. It would seem to be desirable to have the examination of the bulk, to determine if possible the character of the explosion, made while it lies in its present place and before it is disturbed in any way save to free it from water and mud. It may not be as convenient to do it there as it would be in a drydock, to which the bulk might be conveyed, but it will give a greater assurance of accuracy in observation, and that, rather than mere convenience, is desirable. The raising and removal of it would necessarily be attended with many changes in the disposition of the parts, some of which might confuse investigation. It will be best to examine the wreck where it lies.

SUBURBAN AGRICULTURE.

The suggestion of Mr. Harte, state Senator from Queens County, that a city Department of Agriculture should be provided for in the new charter of New York, may at first seem fantastic to those who regard the metropolis as entirely alien to rural pursuits, and indeed it may not upon mature consideration be found practical or desirable; but it really does seem to contain the expression of a principle which should be of value to the suburban districts which are comprised within the political boundaries of this city, and still more to the semi-rural zone without that boundary. That principle is that all land should be utilized, and that until it is needed for building purposes some way should be found of keeping it under profitable cultivation.

Mr. Harte estimates that there are forty thousand acres of available farm land within the city limits which will not be needed for building within fifteen years. That does not seem an extravagant estimate. Some of it is still cultivated, but probably most of it is lying idle. It is supposed to be too valuable and too highly taxed for agricultural purposes, and so it is left idle until it shall be demanded for building purposes. It is easy to argue that this is a mistaken theory. Granted that the land is too valuable to pay, through farming, the taxes and interest on its market value, there is still no reason why some return should not be got from cultivating it. Its owner had better lease it at a rate that would permit the lessee to cultivate it profitably than to get nothing at all from it. And the exceptional returns which could be got from cultivating it would enable a shrewd agriculturist to pay a considerable rental.

More convincing still is the case of the hundreds of thousands of acres of prime farming land lying within the "commutation zone" around this city, which a generation ago was under high and profitable cultivation, which will

not be needed for building purposes for another generation, but which now is almost entirely abandoned and unproductive. In some cases it has come to be neglected through the dying out of the families which formerly cultivated it; in some it has fallen into the hands of speculators, who are simply holding it for a rise in price; and in some it has been deliberately taken out of cultivation by its owners and divided into "building lots," with the mistaken idea that thus purchasers at fancy prices will be attracted. There are thousands of acres which were thus dealt with ten or twenty years ago and which remain to-day just as they were then, and in all these years there has not been enough got from them to pay the taxes.

It is a foolish and wasteful policy to let all this land lie idle. It would be easily possible to cultivate much of it so as to pay a good profit above the taxes and interest on the value. There is little better land in the world and none more accessible to the best of markets. It affords an inviting opportunity for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables, for poultry raising and even for dairying, and it also suggests at least a partial solution of the problems of urban congestion. An organized movement for the improvement of these lands would, we believe, promise gratifying results.

THE CLEVELAND MEMORIAL.

The raising of the fund for the Cleveland memorial tower at Princeton, N. J., and the assurance that the work will be begun in the near future and will be expeditiously pressed to completion are cause for general satisfaction. It is desirable to erect memorials of men who have filled important places in our public life, though the doing of this is so often attended with delay and pecuniary embarrassment that many persons have come to regard such undertakings with prudent reluctance. It is incongruous with the very spirit and purpose of the memorials to have them wait for years, a-begging for funds, or to remain for a long time half finished. The years of incompletion of the Washington Monument at the national capital and the delay over the erection of a fitting tomb for General Grant in this city are remembered with humiliation. It is refreshing to know that three years after his death arrangements are perfected for the building of a suitable memorial to Grover Cleveland, without delay and without unseemly begging.

There will be none to question, either, the propriety of such a memorial. The controversies which Mr. Cleveland provoked or in which he was involved during his distinguished public career are still fresh in mind, and the disagreement with some of his policies which was vigorously expressed has by no means abated. The personal rancor which unfortunately was manifested, perhaps more by a disaffected faction of his own party than by the opposing party, has, however, happily passed away. In perspective he has gained and not lost esteem. Apart, moreover, from his personal qualities and performances, it was Mr. Cleveland's fortune to be conspicuous in an era of exceptional interest and importance in American politics, involving great changes of party alignment, organization and policy, for which cause also he is to be remembered.

The place and form of the memorial appear to have been felicitously chosen, and upon the achieved progress and assured prospects of the work all who are concerned in it are entitled to congratulation.

TOO FAMILIAR.

In the matter of colloquializing his Christian name Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, has found an enthusiastic imitator in the House of Representatives. "The Congressional Record" of June 13 contains a speech credited to "Hon. Pat Harrison," of Mississippi. When he prepared a sketch of himself for "The Congressional Record" at the beginning of his service the name of the statesman in question was Byron Patton Harrison. Now that romantic colloquialism is abridged to mere Pat.

Senator Davis undoubtedly thought that there was some political advantage to be gained in appropriating the nickname of the first and only President of the defunct Confederacy. He was probably playing to the Arkansas "hill-billies," as is his wont. But what virtue can Mr. Harrison see in liberalizing Patton into "Pat"? It is an imposture which could hardly delude the "hill-billies" of Mississippi—if there are any citizens so classifiable in that state. Why should a Representative want to shed his real name for an unnatural and unconvincing abbreviation? The public does not relish such liberties with the nomenclature of statesmanship. Statesmen ought to avoid being too familiar. Mr. Harrison should take to heart the discipline recently administered to the Hon. Richmond P. Hobson for the offense of addressing an Alabama audience minus his "burying coat."

ENGLISH SPEECH IN CUBA.

The proposal, which seems likely to be made effective, to abolish the teaching of the English language in the schools of Cuba is unfavorably commented upon as a manifestation of ingratitude toward the United States. We should prefer to have that criticism made in Cuba rather than here. This country concerns itself with facts and rights rather than with sentiments. It certainly is not soliciting gratitude from Cuba or from any one else. If Cuba does not care to show, or thinks she has no cause to show, gratitude toward the United States, the United States can doubtless manage to get along pretty comfortably and prosperously without it. And we assuredly should not for a moment wish Cuba to do anything just for our sake which would be contrary or prejudicial to her own interests.

A much stronger criticism of the proposed exclusion of English would be that it would be against the interests of Cuba. There is no overlooking the fact that commercial and social relations between Cuba and the United States are close and are sure to continue close, as they have long been. As by far the smaller of the two countries, that connection is of chief value to her. We could get along without Cuba far better than Cuba could get along without us. Therefore it is for Cuba rather than for us to promote and to cultivate the close relationship. It is for Cuba to learn our language rather than for us to learn hers. On that ground it may be unwise, from her own selfish point of view, for Cuba to drop the study of English from her public schools.

In so doing, moreover, she would be setting herself against the most enlightened policy and practice of the world.

Other nations, great and small, are paying increasing attention to the study of English, recognizing it as already the most important of all modern languages and as likely to become something like a universal language. Also, this country and other English-speaking countries are giving added attention to the study of modern tongues, and particularly of Spanish, which is one of the three or four chief languages of the world and one which, after English, is most used and is most rapidly growing in use. If the policy of the world is not unity of tongues it certainly is a mutual and common understanding of tongues, and in the fulfillment of that wise and useful policy Cuba can scarcely afford to neglect the teaching of the study of English.

The murderous exploits of two gangs in the city streets during the last few days should convince even the most skeptical that there is some ground for the crime wave agitation, after all.

"Major Hemphill."—From a Tribune headline.

The eminent Richmond theologian referred to is not a major, except in point of age, nor does he major. He is a deacon, a born, a deacon by election, a deacon by prescription, a deacon indefeasible and ametakinetos.—The New York Sun.

Not a major? Sure, he's a major, with a better title to military honors than half the accepted brigadiers in Kentucky. Wasn't he commissary on the staff of Colonel William J. Bryan in the bloody campaign of 1908, made famous by his brilliant foraging exploit which secured for a starving army of patriots the finest general ever served with or without applesauce? It is shameful to impugn the well earned military reputation of such a hero. South Carolina and Virginia will rise as one man in defence of their soldier deacon.

The lengthening of the course at another of the chief law schools of this city to three years will probably cause some decrease in next year's attendance, but it ought to result in an improvement in the average quality.

On reciprocity a large majority of the insurgents stand with the bulk of the regulars. La Follette, of Wisconsin, is as much in the line as the President. For example, is McCumber, of North Dakota. While the former protests against it as an attempt to "revise the tariff," the latter, a deacon, is for the "sixteen reasons" for opposing it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Why underrate the fertility of the senior Senator from North Dakota? He gave seventeen reasons.

The latest "important if true" statement concerning the history of the Stars and Stripes is that when the Camp Middlebrook monument at Bound Brook is completed, as a part of the dedication ceremony a mounted courier will ride from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to the camp "with a duplicate of the official 'announcement to General Washington' that the flag which he deplored and 'which was made by Betsy Ross had been adopted. The ride will be historically correct in every detail.' It would be gratifying even now, in advance of that ceremony, to have a copy of that announcement and to know the details of that memorable ride.

Those who favor the popular election of Senators will assume a very ridiculous position in making a battle of it, and upon taking away from Congress the old-time power of regulating the times and manner of Representative elections.—Spiralized (Mass.) Republican.

No such effort was ever demanded in a Democratic national platform, and the Democratic party in Congress has been stampeded into making it by a few state rights extremists from the Gulf states.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Speaking of wives," writes Hugh Fullerton, in "Between Games" in "The American Magazine." "In the early days a woman with a ball club was a rarity. Now it is common for seven or eight players to take their wives to the game, and some of their children. Managers admit that the women have a restraining and refining influence, but they are not wanted. Often managers make very faces when notified that some of the men are taking their wives. The women take the minds of the players off the game—sometimes a good thing, but more frequently a bad one. If there should be a quarrel the wives are certain to make a row, and the two of the men's tempers one night and clashed. It was over in a minute, and both were sorry. Chance, sitting as judge, passed this sentence: 'I'll fine you each \$10, and if either of you dares tell his wife I'll make it \$100.'"

Engaged Man—Love me? Why, she actually comes the kisses I give her! Cynical Friend—That's her last. She may keep it if after your marriage.—Boston Transcript.

NEWS NOTES.

When John D. left for Cleveland, O., The motion of the train was slow. Because, as some regarded it. The weight of wealth retarded it. The Park Commissioner remarks: There'll be few concerts in the parks. Well, let's imagine to be sweet. The notes of each New York street. The women urge the parcels post. To be enforced from coast to coast. Why plead? The "girls" won't even now vote home a pin or ribbon. Wow! 'Tis residents of Mecca aware. Our climate is beyond compare. Shine, rain, wind, heat, cold, mixed together, Bring to New York delightful (D) weather.

"A man should think before he speaks," said the prudent youth.

"Yes," said the prudent youth. "And he should think still harder before he writes his name on the back of any sort of document."—Washington Star.

Lovers of lobster ought to get a lot of comfort out of a recent paragraph in the "Boston Herald," which says that the crustaceans are "dirt cheap." However, "The Journal" adds, "they are not as low in price as in the old days, when they sold six for 25 cents, but the price has fallen to 15 cents a pound, which is decidedly different from the figures that were being quoted early in the spring. Then they were being bought alive for 30 cents a pound in Boston and New York soared to 50 cents a pound, and in some cases, beyond."

"Weary, wake up!" said Limping Lem, shaking his fellow traveller's shoulder. "Wake up! We're matter wit' youse!" "Huh?" asked Waver, half opening his eyes. "We're matter wit' youse? You been havin' de nightmare?" "It was horrible! I was dreamin' dat I was a boy again, and me dream was gittin' ready to give me a bath."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Referring to the communication in The Tribune from a correspondent who says that not enough respect is paid by many people to the national anthem, a woman said: "One man who was guilty in that respect was cured by a few women at the 'society circus' given at Long Branch some time ago. The band played 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' and the young people in the group of which he was one arose. He remained seated in the box and sneered at those who followed the patriotic custom. He had no one to dance with at the inter-

tainment later that evening, received no more invitations and his vacation was a failure. If people took the cure of the disrespectful in their hands there would be less complaints like the one of 'A Citizen of America.'"

Blotches—The average wife tells her husband everything she hears. Blotches—And a lot she doesn't.—Philadelphia Record.

REFUDIATED SOUTHERN BONDS.

States Learning That Credit Comes Only with Payment of Debts.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The present situation with reference to North Carolina bonds is a good example of the saying that a thing is never settled until it is settled eight or ten years ago. The Southern states decided that it would be a good thing to repudiate their debts, and they availed themselves of the privilege promptly and thoroughly. This act has been a source of embarrassment over and over again, and now the State of North Carolina, coming into the market and seeking to borrow money, is met by a frank statement that she is not worthy to contract new debts until she has paid off her old ones.

The states of Virginia and Tennessee, after years of struggle, have found it expedient to settle with their creditors. There is a strong movement on foot in Louisiana to adjust the old debts, and probably North Carolina will find it wise to do the same. It is a disgrace that these states should cheat their creditors. Their excuses are frivolous. So far as concerns the bonds of the reconstruction period, they were issued by the established state governments, and the approval of the public opinion. If the money received for the bonds was stolen or misapplied it was no fault of the bondholders. The bonds were sold in the open market, and were bought by thousands of innocent purchasers at substantial prices. The holders had nothing to do with the misappropriation of the money, and ought not to suffer for it. So far as legal liability is concerned, it is sufficient to say that when the bonds were sold, the question in the federal courts has been adjudged to be valid obligations of the states.

Apart from this, however, it must be remembered that many of these repudiated bonds antedate the Civil War and have nothing to do with reconstruction. North Carolina, in particular, has repudiated bonds made long prior to 1860, and for which she got full value; or, if she did not, it was her own fault.

If these things happened in Central America or South America a warship would have knocked at the door and insisted on settlement. When it is a question of force the Southern states are members of the United States of America, and force would mean war with the nation. But when it is a question of law, then they become sovereign states and are amenable to judgment and execution. This position is not honorable, and New York and Massachusetts are not going to borrow money at 2 1/2 per cent, or less, because lenders know that their money is safe. A reasonable settlement of their repudiated bonds would undoubtedly raise the credit of the Southern states and enable them to borrow on much better terms than now. A. H. A. Plainfield, N. J., June 12, 1911.

THE FLAG AT MIDDLEBROOK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Circumstantial evidence alone might be employed with every hope of a favorable verdict in contending that the Stars and Stripes first flew over the Continental army headquarters on the heights of Middlebrook, at Bound Brook, N. J., after its official adoption by Congress, in June, 1777. That it was in Washington's possession and used by him during the battle of Germantown and Princeton is proved beyond cavil by two portraits of him painted by his officers, one by Charles Wilson Peale and the other by Trumbull. Both pictures show him standing in the public buildings in Washington. Both are admittedly accurate as to details and were painted just after the two engagements.

Furthermore, as Washington undoubtedly adopted Congress's adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the national flag, which was a subject of debate the records fail to show, it can be safely stated that the headquarters knew in advance it would be adopted, possibly to the very day, and that it was also in their possession and not doubt flying from their staff pole at Middlebrook even before June 14.

It is therefore purely a matter whether the army headquarters had or had not the Stars and Stripes in their possession during that June 14, 1777. The two paintings referred to allow no other idea than that they did have it. Its adoption by Congress was surely automatic in its effect or working, and if the flag was flying any day during their encampment at Middlebrook after June 14, then it was at the heights of Middlebrook where the Stars and Stripes first flew over the Continental army after its official adoption. The nation had no flag at that time.

As many of your readers are doubtless interested in American history, I hope this controversy may bring out some undiscovered evidence, either by a document or local book of history, further supporting the contention of the Washington Camp Ground Association of Bound Brook.

HOLLY HILL, N. J., NEGUS.
Bound Brook, N. J., June 12, 1911.

A THUNDERING THEORY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: There is a reason for the present widespread shortage of water that I think is not at all understood, but to which I believe I have a clew in the theory and experiments made by Henry Draper several years ago, and which I have been studying for a long time. Draper's theory was this: The earth is a great dynamo, creating a current of electricity by its own motion, and all thunderstorms are caused by moisture rising from the earth, and in hot weather finally rising high enough to reach this current. Water being a conductor of electricity, as soon as enough of it reaches this current it causes a disturbance that we call lightning. This condenses the water or moisture in the atmosphere and gives us a shower.

Draper was so sure that his theory was correct that he took a party of men and sailed to the Rocky Mountains to prove it. When near the top of a high peak he found electricity strong enough to telegraph from one peak to another without the aid of wires. I believe this was the first trial of wireless telegraphy. Soon after making these experiments and publishing them he died, and so far as I know, no one has ever carried the experiments further.

In recent years thunderstorms have become so frequent and less severe in this part of the United States, however, after nearly every storm now we have two or three days of foggy, damp weather. The atmosphere does not clear up as it used to do at once after a thunderstorm. Why? As we have increased the use of electricity these storms have grown less frequent in proportion as this current that we are using acts in the same way that the one above us does. Also, as the evaporation from the earth directly after a shower is more rapid than at any other time this lower current causes the foggy, damp weather. This is simply theory, of course, but I believe it is correct.—THEORIST.
Torrington, Conn., June 12, 1911.

THEOLOGICAL PROGRESS.

From The Boston Transcript.
The anti-graduating class of a Presbyterian theological seminary, which recently informed the examining committee of the Westminster conference that they were unable to accept literally the Westminster confession of faith, has been elected by the committee made reply: "I think I may say that the Presbyterian of Toronto would not want you." The world "do move."

People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, June 17.—The President discussed reciprocity with a number of Senators this morning, including Senator Smoot, who said, when leaving the executive office, that while he doubted that the agreement would receive the affirmative votes of sixty Senators, he believed it would receive fifty-five, and that unquestionably the root amendment would be defeated. Senator Smoot urged the President to appoint ex-Judge M. H. Breiden, of Los Angeles, United States judge of the federal court at Panama.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, of Great Britain, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. E. B. Sanford, of New York, secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, called at the White House to-day to present to President Taft resolutions adopted by the National Council, expressing the "profound thankfulness, not only for the Christian proposals that you have made in favor of arbitration between the two countries, but for the cordial unanimity with which these proposals have been welcomed."

Each day enlarges the already long list of invitations which the President has received to "make a short stop here on your way to the West." The President has accepted Western trip in September. He has promised to visit the Appalachian Exposition at Knoxville, on September 14. Now Representative Austin and ex-Representative Massey, of Tennessee, want the President to stop at Johnson City. Mr. Taft has promised to visit Nashville and Chattanooga on his way to Knoxville.

President Taft will probably include the West in his itinerary. The invitation to visit the palace on September 25 was presented to the President by Senators Gambia and Crawford. The South Dakota Senators had invited the President to visit the Huron fair on September 12, but he had to decline because of the Knoxville engagement.

Representative Cooper told the President that if he did not include several towns in Wisconsin in his Western itinerary he was afraid he (Mr. Cooper) would not be returned to Congress. Mr. Cooper said he had been besieged with telegrams from Wisconsin.

The President declined the invitation to attend the encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans at Oklahoma City, and accepted the honorary vice-presidency of the American Association for the Conservation of Vision.

Senators Crane and Brandegee and the Attorney General will be members of the President's party on part of his extended New England trip next week. President Taft received a letter to-day from S. C. Antislade, of Benton Harbor, Mich. It reads: "I was born in your state, in Gaucha County, March 19, 1839, and voted for Republican principles before there was a Republican party. My first vote was cast for John P. Hale, the Free Soil candidate; then followed John C. Fremont, and have voted since for every candidate and the Republicans have nominated. And, having voted for such men as Garfield, McKimley, and yourself, I think that she has fulfilled us with such an array of good men."

I am for reciprocity straight. I hope your twenty-fifth wedding anniversary will be filled with many blessings, and that your wife will enjoy the same, and I also hope that the remainder of your term as President will be filled with success.

Among the White House callers were the Secretary of War, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the Vice-President, Senators Cullom, Bacon, Jones, Gronna, Williams, Smith and Brandegee, and Representatives Haugen, Barnhart, Carlin, Warburton, Rodenberry, Post, McKinley, Allen, Jacobway, Burleson, Clark, Burke, Dixon, Jackson, Madison, Cuddeback, Weeks, Smith, Anthony and McGuire.

With the arrival at the White House to-morrow of Miss Taft, the large family party which will be with the President and Mrs. Taft at their silver wedding celebration will be complete. Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft arrived from New York to-day, as did also Robert Taft, the elder son of the President, and his great-aunt, Miss Della Torrey, of Massachusetts. Charles Taft, the younger son of the President, and Mrs. Taft arrived this afternoon with his uncle, Horace D. Taft, of New York. The President and Mrs. Taft dined to-night with only the members of their household party.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, June 17.—Mr. Wickersham, wife of the Attorney General, will join him on Monday, coming from her summer home at Cedarhurst, Long Island, to be present at the silver wedding reception and dance at the White House.

Mrs. Nagel will also arrive here on Monday for the White House reception and dance.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, June 17.—The German Ambassador returned here to-day, and will remain in the capital for the reception and dance at the White House on Monday night. He will leave here on a late train that night for Brookline, Mass., where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson at their summer home, The Weld. The ambassador will only be in Washington for short visits at intervals before he sails for Germany on June 20.

A large reception was given at Rauscher's this afternoon, with Mirza Ali Kuli Khan as host, being in compliment to the delegates to the conference of the Persian-American Educational Society, in session here.

The Costa Rican Minister and Mme. Calvo and their family left here to-day for Guano Cove, Long Island, where they will spend the summer. The minister's official duties will make occasional trips to the capital as his duties demand.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce and all the members of the embassy staff will attend a special coronation service at St. John's Church at noon on Thursday, June 22. The service will be for the benefit of British residents in the capital and will be an elaborate affair.

Mrs. George Young, wife of the first secretary of the British Embassy, is daughter of the late John Young, of the same name, who was prominent at North Beach, Md., where she went with her children to spend the summer. Dr. W. Sinclair Bowen, who has been in constant attendance for the last several days, holds out some hope for Mrs. Young's recovery. Mr. Young is with her.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

King George and Queen Mary's coronation will occupy a great deal of the attention of New York society during the next week or ten days. While few of the members will be present at the actual ceremony in Westminster Abbey, yet many hundreds have crossed the Atlantic in order to participate in the festivities organized in London because of the celebration, and to obtain a glimpse of the many interesting and picturesque pageants of one kind and another that will form a feature of the celebration.

It is not only the coronation which will be observed, not only by the British residents of New York, but also by all those Americans who have English affiliations and interests, or who happen to be personally acquainted with members of the reigning house of Great Britain. Among the features of the celebration here will be a special service in Trinity Church at 8 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, organized by the British Consul General, C. J. H. B. Bennett, C. J. H. B. Bennett, which will be attended by himself, the members of his staff and of the foreign consular corps, as well as by Major General Grant, from Governors' Island, and by Rear Admiral Lutze, from the Brooklyn navy yard, in uniform. Prior to the service a luncheon will be given by the Pilgrim Society, under the presidency of William Butler Duncan, at the Lawyers' Club, at 139 Cedar St. Mr. Duncan was chairman of the day of the New York City club, which welcomed and entertained Edward VII on the occasion of his visit to New York as Prince of Wales in 1899.

The latter part of the week will take many from town and from the country seats in the vicinity and suburban areas to Boston for the coronation of King George VI on Friday. The festivities at which the university will be even still more largely attended than usual, owing to the fact that the Country Club races in Brookline are also scheduled for this week, on Wednesday and on Saturday. The New York hunting and polo sets are always largely represented at these meetings, of which Thomas Hitchcock, of the Meadow Brook Club, is one of the stewards.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde are booked to sail on Wednesday for Europe on board the Lusitania, also Mr. and Mrs. E. Osgood Richards, bound for Aix-les-Bains. Mr. Albert H. Gallatin and Miss Cornelia Gallatin go abroad on Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for the summer. On Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, H. H. Gary, who month are those of Mrs. Charles H. goes on and Miss Helen Carter, who go to Europe next week; of Mrs. Delancey Nicoll and Miss Josephine Nicoll, who go Tuesday week; Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly, Mrs. Cornelia C. Cuyler, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner and Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer all sail on